

for his signature. I have worked for months now to make progress on that bill and it has been cleared for passage twice by all Democratic Senators. First, we cleared it with an amendment that would have also passed the Second Chance Act and consensus court security measures. When Senate Republicans refused to clear that measure, Senate Democrats also cleared the bill for passage in the identical form that it passed the House and without any amendments. An anonymous Republican hold on the measure is preventing its passage.

I know of no legitimate reason for this delay. The Senate could pass this bill today and send it to the President to be signed into law. Instead of passing this bipartisan privacy legislation, it appears this Republican-led Congress will recess without acting on this bill—forcing millions of Americans to continue to play Russian roulette with their sensitive personal information.

This week the former chair of Hewlett Packard, Patricia Dunn, called on Congress to pass bright-line laws regarding phone pretexting to avoid a repeat of the fiasco at HP. The TRAPP Act would do exactly that. This bill would help shut down the growing black market for consumer telephone records.

I support this bill and I commend the bill's lead cosponsors in the Senate and the House—Senators SPECTER, SCHUMER and DURBIN, and Representatives LAMAR SMITH and JOHN CONYERS—for their leadership on this privacy issue. I hope whoever is objecting on the Republican side will stop the needless delay of this legislation. If there is a legitimate concern, come forward and work with us.

The Senate should also act on a more comprehensive privacy bill that Chairman SPECTER and I have cosponsored—the Personal Data Privacy and Security Act, S. 1789. This important measure was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee last November. But, the Republican Senate leadership would not allow this bill to be considered by this Congress either.

Our bill requires companies that have databases with sensitive personal information about Americans to establish and implement data privacy and security programs. The bill also requires data brokers to provide notice to consumers when their sensitive personal information has been compromised.

We have a bill that significantly advances the ball in protecting the privacy of all Americans, and I will continue to work to move this legislation toward passage.

#### U.N. SUPPORT OF THE CYPRIOT PEACE PROCESS

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, the country of Cyprus has occupied a special place in my heart for many years. My admiration for the island and its people grew in recent months as Cypriots opened their arms to assist the thou-

sands of American citizens who fled from Lebanon during this summer's fighting between Hezbollah and Israel. This exceptional display of Hellenic hospitality has reaffirmed Cyprus's importance as a safe harbor amid the unsettled waters of the eastern Mediterranean and a key partner for the United States.

For far too long, however, Cyprus has existed as an island divided. An invasion by Turkey in 1974 needlessly separated the island's ethnically Greek and Turkish citizens—two communities that had successfully coexisted for centuries. A generation has now grown to adulthood on either side of a Green Line that segregates Cypriots from both their peaceful shared history and their promising shared destiny. Mr. President, I believe we must correct this wrong before another generation endures a similar fate.

In 2004, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan presented a plan to reunite the island's two communities. The Annan plan certainly wasn't perfect, but it brought the island closer to reunification than any peace initiative in the past three decades. After the plan failed to gain the support of the Greek Cypriot community in an April 2004 referendum, the drive to unify the island largely stagnated, and the U.N. closed its "good offices" mission in Nicosia that had worked to facilitate peace negotiations.

Over the summer, I have been encouraged by the first real signs of movement toward a settlement since the Annan plan was rejected. Ibrahim Gambari, the United Nations Under Secretary General for Political Affairs, visited Cyprus in July and presided over a joint meeting between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Tassos Papadopoulos, and the head of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mehmet Ali Talat. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to seek a political settlement in an agreement signed on July 8. They are now poised to begin a new round of technical talks that I hope will move the peace process forward.

Mr. President, others have rightly stated that Cypriot problems need Cypriot solutions, but I am convinced that those solutions won't be forthcoming without the forceful support of the international community. For years, the United Nations has played a critical role in Cyprus, maintaining a ceasefire and facilitating a political settlement. Under Secretary Gambari will report to the U.N. Security Council in the beginning of December, and the Security Council and Secretary General will subsequently decide whether to renew the mandate of UNFICYP, the U.N. Peacekeeping mission in Cyprus, and reopen the Secretary General's good offices mission in Nicosia.

Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders should take advantage of this window of opportunity and launch the technical talks they committed to as part

of the July 8 agreement. Once they do, the international community should be ready to support them. I am convinced that given the right conditions and adequate international backing, a solution in Cyprus is both possible and attainable. I hope that members of the Security Council will reach the same conclusion and act accordingly when the issue is before them, and that the new U.N. Secretary General will build on Secretary General Annan's leadership to facilitate a peaceful resolution of this long-running conflict.

When it finally happens, the reunification of Cyprus will have significance far beyond the shores of the Mediterranean. A united Cyprus will stand as an example to the world of how different ethnic groups can overcome past wrongs, bridge differences, and live together as neighbors. At a time when too many countries are beset by demons of ethnic and sectarian hatred, it is more important than ever to find an answer to the Cyprus question. If the United States and other members of the international community are willing to act as catalysts for a political settlement, I am confident that future generations of Cypriots can enjoy the peace they rightly deserve.

#### PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, September is Prostate Cancer Awareness Month, and I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to remind men and the women who love them that early detection saves lives.

Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed nonskin cancer in American men and it is one of the leading causes of cancer-related death among men. Approximately one out of every six men will develop it at some point in their lives. In fact, according to the American Cancer Society, more than 230,000 new cases of prostate cancer are diagnosed each year in the United States and, sadly, about 27,000 sons, fathers, brothers and husbands will die of the disease. Fortunately, through early detection and treatment, fewer men are dying and more men are living long and healthy lives following their diagnosis.

A simple blood test, the prostate-specific antigen, or PSA, test can detect prostate cancer, and is usually administered by your regular doctor. Health experts recommend that doctors offer men yearly screening beginning at age 50. However, men with one or more high risk factors should consider starting yearly testing at age 45 or earlier and some may choose to take a PSA test at age 40, to establish a baseline level for future comparison.

Each year my wife Barbara and I sponsor a cancer booth at the South Dakota State Fair in Huron, SD. For many years, we have been able to provide free PSA tests to hundreds of men, and several people have returned to the booth to tell us that the PSA test they

took at the fair detected their cancer, and they are now on the road to a full recovery. Barb and I are grateful that we are able to offer this service, and that it is making a difference for South Dakotans.

Many individuals have had their own lives or the lives of family and friends touched by cancer; I am so grateful that my own battle with this disease had a successful outcome. Prostate cancer is often not an easy subject to discuss, but uncomfortable though the topic may be for some, we must remember that early detection saves lives. My wife Barbara is a two-time cancer survivor, and her experience taught me that early detection and swift treatment is the best defense in fighting any form of cancer.

I am proud to add my voice to those who are working to fight prostate cancer, and to commend them on their indefatigable efforts to raise awareness of the risks, to promote early detection and treatment, and to further our efforts to understand and eliminate this disease. I urge men to discuss their risks and screening options with their doctor, and I urge women to raise this important topic with the men in their lives. Through screening and early detection, we truly can save lives.

#### HEARING CANCELLATION

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was supposed to hold its third hearing on Darfur in as many years this week, but it was postponed because the administration couldn't field the appropriate witnesses. In a region where each day means hundreds of innocent lives lost and thousands more terrorized and displaced, time is not on our side.

I want to begin my statement today by acknowledging that there have been some positive developments over the past month relating to the international community's response to the violence in Darfur. I welcomed the passage of United Nations Resolution 1706, a U.S.-backed initiative authorizing a 22,000-strong U.N. peacekeeping force for Darfur. The President's appointment of Andrew Natsios as his Special Envoy to Sudan was long overdue. And, while it isn't perfect, the recently passed bipartisan Darfur Peace and Accountability Act is a first step that reaffirms the United States' determination to lead the way on the long path ahead to achieving a sustainable peace in Sudan.

Unfortunately, none of these developments have changed conditions on the ground. Nor have the strong words that our Government or the international community used to condemn the perpetrators of violence in Darfur over the past few years. In December 2003, the administration issued a statement expressing "deep concern" about the humanitarian and security situation in Darfur and calling "on the Government of Sudan to take concrete steps to con-

trol the militia groups it has armed, to avoid attacks against civilians and to fully facilitate the efforts of the international humanitarian community to respond to civilian needs."

Had Secretary Rice or Ambassador Bolton found the time to speak with us this week, they no doubt would have reiterated the administration's boast that the United States has been the largest single contributor of humanitarian aid to Darfur and the most generous supporter of the existing African Union force. Similarly, some of my colleagues in the Senate are quick to point out that we were the first to condemn the atrocities in Darfur as genocide in July 2004 and have appropriated more than \$1.5 billion to ease the suffering of innocent Darfurians since then.

I do not wish to imply that these statements and funds are unimportant. But they are not enough.

For those of us with a long history of engagement in Africa, today's crisis in Darfur is eerily familiar. After all, this is the same regime we saw attack its own citizens in indiscriminate bombing raids and obstruct humanitarian access during two decades of bloody civil war with southern Sudan. The genocide underway in Darfur should not be considered in isolation but in the larger context of Sudan's tumultuous history. We cannot afford to forget that more than 2 million Sudanese were killed and 4.5 million displaced in the north-south civil war that ended with last year's Comprehensive Peace Agreement. That fragile peace, as well as May's Darfur Peace Agreement, now hang in the balance as the Sudanese Government renews its practice of organized atrocities as a method of governance.

More than 2 years after our Government called the violence in Darfur a "genocide," the United States must lead the international community in taking action to stop the ongoing violence and to mitigate further violence.

First, the United States must throw its entire weight behind concerted diplomatic action to convince Khartoum to allow a U.N. peacekeeping force into Darfur. This means that the full array of economic and political incentives at our disposal should be devoted to pressuring those who persist in supporting Khartoum—namely, China, Russia, and the Arab League—to isolate the genocidal regime until it stops targeting civilians and cooperates with U.N. peacekeepers. These countries must not allow their complacency to become complicity in the crimes against humanity being perpetrated in Darfur.

Second, it means bolstering the courageous but inadequate African Union peacekeeping force that has been doing its best to protect the people of Darfur for more than 2 years. At this point, the A.U. force is our only vehicle for establishing stability throughout the region. Unfortunately, in its current form, it is incapable of doing so without significant assistance from the international community. The United

States must lead a renewed international effort to provide whatever financial, logistical, technical, and military resources are necessary for the deployment of the robust United Nations peacekeeping force as soon as possible.

Third, the U.S. Government must engage fully in the work required to find a political solution to conflict in Darfur. This means establishing a peace process that will expand the Darfur Peace Agreement to incorporate all militias and political factions in Darfur, along with the Government in Khartoum. While I do not doubt the good intentions of former Deputy Secretary Zoellick, his efforts to create a peace agreement were hasty and incomplete. We will need sustained, detailed, and aggressive engagement with all of the parties to the conflict before we can expect lasting results. While I would like to think that building on the Darfur Peace Agreement might work, it may not. We need to be prepared to start from scratch and build an agreement in which all parties can find common ground.

We also need to begin preparing to introduce additional, more forceful options to stop the genocide. We must signal to Khartoum that the international community will not tolerate continued violence and that it is prepared to use forceful measures to stop it. A NATO-enforced no-fly zone over Darfur would halt the Sudanese Government's indiscriminate bombing campaign and escorts for humanitarian envoys would ensure that aid reaches those who desperately need it. We need to explore this option and identify other avenues to create humanitarian space throughout the region.

The President's new special envoy must get to work immediately. He must work to bring an unprecedented diplomatic force on Khartoum, and he must begin preparing other, more aggressive options should conditions continue to worsen.

Finally, we must signal clearly to those who commit crimes against humanity that the world is watching and that they will be held accountable for their actions via targeted and aggressive sanctions—including financial and travel restrictions—and criminal prosecution. This climate of impunity must be eliminated so that organized atrocities do not become a widespread governance tool.

I would like to close by saying that we should not lose sight of the broader, long-term objective of sustainable peace throughout Sudan. We must devise a comprehensive strategy for expanding the Darfur Peace Agreement to include those parties that have not yet signed and for instituting and strengthening mechanisms to prevent parties from backsliding into full-scale conflict.

Our experience with the Sudanese Government over the past two decades has shown that words mean little. Without immediate and vigorous action, these are only more empty promises to the people of Darfur. Time is